



Agriculture Booming In Britain

Drew's Stand Against CBC Is Rapped

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The Conservative-minded "Ottawa Journal" delivered an editorial rap over the knuckles on January 19 to fellow Conservatives who want the CBC to give free play to private interests in the field of television.

One of the issues which George Drew plans to bring before Parliament, according to people who should know, is the request by six private applicants in Toronto and Montreal for permission to establish and operate television stations. Famous Players in Toronto and Canadian Marconi in Montreal are two of these.

But the "Journal," taking sharp issue with the equally Tory "Globe and Mail," says:

Move Slowly

"The policy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which under the Government controls the fortunes of television in Canada, is to move slowly and with caution. The 'Journal' thinks that is the right policy and the policy

(Continued on page 5)



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

During the past couple of years, especially, we in the C.C.F. in Alberta have fallen down badly in an important part of our work. I am prepared to assume a major part of the blame for it. I refer to our failure to get out to the people of the province an adequate supply of pamphlets, leaflets and books dealing with economic facts and explaining our program. One thing that brings this to mind is a letter from our old friend Mr. William Kobitzsch, of Rosyth. No person in Alberta has worked harder or more effectively for the C.C.F. in Alberta than Mr. Kobitzsch. He has been one of the rocks upon which the provincial office has had to depend. He wrote recently expressing the need of more material showing the benefits of public ownership and social security legislation, with which to meet the lying propaganda against the C.C.F. I agree with him. And I am sure the same need is felt all across Canada. Our delegates to the National Council meeting in Ottawa this month have been instructed to bring Mr. Kobitzsch's letter to the attention of the Council. But all this is preliminary to something very specific to which I wish to call your attention.

"Who Owns Canada?" is a book that should be in the hands of (Continued on Page 8)

THE CRAZIEST IDEA YET!

(By John M. Baer)



—By Courtesy of "Labor"

Coldwell

Asks Extra Wheat Payment To Make Up For Low Price.

BY DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"Our government must insist that when the final settlement is made, a substantial payment should be made to compensate for the relatively low price during the first two years of the wheat agreement," M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, said in Ottawa last Thursday after commenting that he "had been hoping that the price would be more than the two dollars" announced by the British and Canadian governments that morning.

Mr. Coldwell said:

"I am glad to know that an agreement has been reached. I had been hoping the price might be more than two dollars, in view of increased costs of farm machinery and production and the relatively low price received in the first two years of the agreement.

"Our government should insist that when the final settlement is made, a substantial payment should

(Continued on Page 8)

BRITAIN GROWING OIL ON TUNG TREES

By Daily Herald Correspondent

LONDON, England.—Tung trees will soon be growing on the Vipya plateau in Nyasaland, Central Africa, to help Britain solve her economic problems.

They produce seeds from which we can make a substitute for linseed oil—which we are now importing from America at heavy cost in dollars.

And from the bark of the trees we will be able to manufacture tanning materials, now in great demand all over the world.

This is just part of a plan to develop Nyasaland now being prepared by the Colonial Development Corporation, whose chairman, Lord Trefgarne, returned to London recently after a seven-week tour of Central Africa.

(Continued on Page 6)

ROPER RADIO TALK ON THURSDAY AT 8:15 P.M.

Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will speak on the "Provincial Affairs" program, Thursday, February 3, at 8:15 p.m. The broadcast will be released from CFRN, Edmonton; CFCN, Calgary and CHAT, Medicine Hat.

SEPARATE LABOR DEPT. URGED FOR ALBERTA

Request for a separate Department of Labor in Alberta is sought in a brief which the Alberta Canadian Congress of Labor Unions has sent to Premier Manning, Jack Hampson, president, has announced.

Abolition of employee associations is also requested. Mr. Hampson points out that while it is the intention of the Alberta Labor Act to prohibit company unions, this purpose is defeated by a provision in the act permitting employees to join certified associations. These associations, he claims are clearly "company unions."

The government is also being petitioned to put a 75 cents per hour minimum wage rate into effect as well as a province-wide 40-hour week.

Policies Of Government Are Popular

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Agriculture in Great Britain has been taken out of the category of "forgotten industry" and is being expanded under the Labor Government's "agricultural charter" to the tune of \$400,000,000, W. G. Matters, London correspondent for the Toronto Star, says in a British despatch on January 20th which specifically denies the campaign propaganda used by George Drew to help win his Carleton seat.

"Mr. Drew said recently that the Labor Government had placed so many controls on what a farmer can or cannot grow that he is very dissatisfied. Britain's farmers are happier than they have ever been," said Mr. Matters.

(Continued on page 8)

Speculation About House Opposition

Alberta newspapers are speculating about which party is to be recognized as His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the provincial legislature. No one who is in a position to know is saying anything.

If any one party is to be recognized as the official opposition no editorial writer has been able to disregard the prior claim of the C.C.F. As between the C.C.F. and the Liberals, the former received the larger number of votes in the 1948 election and its leader, Elmer Roper, is the senior member on the opposition side of the house.

(Continued on Page 5)

TEACHERS AVERAGE SALARY IS \$1446

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Salaries for public school teachers in the eight provinces of Canada outside Quebec have risen somewhat during the past few years but still averaged only \$1,446 in 1947. Rural teachers in one-room schools averaged only \$1,207.

The average teacher's monthly cheque of \$120.50 (on a 12-months basis), contrasts with the \$40-a-week or \$160 a month which is the approximate average wage in industry.

Average teachers' salaries in 1939 were only \$854.

The report covers 51,700 teachers, including 35,600 women and 13,000 men. About one in ten are unqualified, teaching on permits or temporary certificates.

Britain Is Pulling Through

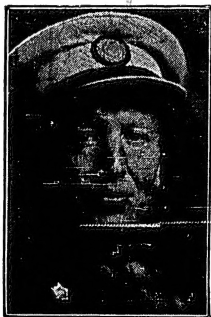
CBC "Capital Report" by
MATTHEW HALTON, January 9, 1949

IT'S NEARLY six months since I made a detailed progress report on Great Britain in this program. And there's really remarkable progress to report. This country's achievements, in the last twelve months especially, have been magnificent. If any individual deserves the chief credit, it's undoubtedly Sir Stafford Cripps, who's certainly Britain's man of the year. His great brain made the policies; but they were carried out by that proud and stubborn but public-spirited, long-suffering and self-disciplined community the British people.

Here you have fifty million people in islands only one-fiftieth the size of Canada, and with no resources, except coal and iron and native skill. Once her empire and her foreign investments made Britain rich. She held the East in fee, developed much of the world, and drew revenues from her investments of scores of millions of pounds a year. But the second world war left her almost bankrupt. Her investments were gone. Her tools and factories were worn out and shaking to pieces after a gigantic non-stop war effort.

To make ends meet, said her experts, she'd have to export at least fifty per cent more than before the war—and this was called an impossible target for an exhausted nation. But in less than four years the target has almost been reached.

A year ago Britain was buying at the annual rate of some two billion dollars worth of goods,



more than she was selling. . . The last figures given by Sir Stafford Cripps showed that this adverse balance had been cut in half in the first six months of 1948. And it's believed that when the next figures are published, they'll show an overall balancing of payments and receipts. Moreover, in one year the pound sterling has become one of the world's hard currencies.

Astonishing Story

It's an astonishing story, even with Marshall aid. It's the story of a proud, stubborn and self-disciplined people. Britain's now producing about fifteen per cent more goods than before the war. This doesn't mean that the individual Briton is working harder than before the war. The increase in production is partly due to the facts that there are more people at work than ever, and that machines are becoming more efficient. But also, somebody must be working.

Independence

To reach the target, Britain had to stretch and strain and suffer. The government had to starve the home market of British goods in order to sell them abroad. It had to maintain the most severe system of rationing and controls in the western world—and must continue to maintain it. It had to keep taxation brutally

high—and still must. But the reward is independence.

However, can the British people keep up the pace? How long can they stand the strain of hard work plus austerity? They can't sprint forever. Will there always be markets for British goods, and will Britain be able to resist the rising tide of competition? The answer to those questions depends on increased efficiency, and on a scientific or technical revolution.

Getting Better Machines

The American coal-miner produces nearly five times as much coal per man-shift as the British miner—not because the American works five times as well, but because he has better machines and works for the most part in better mines. That's the essence of the problem, not only in the mines but in many British industries. Better machines and greater efficiency—these are what Britain needs.

And she has set out to get them.

One of Britain's wisest and greatest achievements in these years since the war has been the production of capital goods—that is, the goods that produce goods: new and better factories, new and better machines, new and better technical processes, new and better inventions. Britain could have had more food and luxuries since the war had she not chosen to put every ounce of surplus fat so to speak, into retooling and re-equipping her industrial system. Here are a few examples:

Britain is re-equipping and modernizing her coal mines, and developing new ones; and in five years she should have all the coal she needs, both for home consumption and for export.

She's started on a huge hydro-electric development in Scotland which will increase the country's power supply by over a quarter. In South Wales she's building one of the biggest steel rolling plants in the world. She's creating whole new factory areas with modern workshops and machines. Four hundred new factories have been built since the war and another five hundred are planned.

The government has initiated, in Africa, a vast development for growing ground nuts—on a scale that should ease the whole world shortage of vegetable fats.

Long-Sighted Program

And finally—perhaps the most important, Britain's best scientific



Through their National Union of Mineworkers, the young trainee as well as the experienced miner, have a say in the running of their own industry. The National Coal Board is mechanizing Britain's inefficient coal mining industry as rapidly as possible and has already upped production very considerably.

brains have been mobilized to speed up the technological revolution, and to lower the time-lag between pure science and its application in industry.

All these and the rest are long-term projects. Their importance can't yet be seen by a public which is hungry for immediate results. But they're the work of long-sighted men; and they're made possible by the self-discipline of a people who'll do without jam today in the hope of getting jam tomorrow. Unfortunately, the vital need to export has forced the government to cut down to some extent on capital development. But the main program has gone ahead.

Lead in Social Security

At the same time that the British were making this notable effort of economic recovery, they were also achieving the highest level of social security in the world. President Truman said the other day, When announcing his own New Deal, that there's no more excuse for poverty in a great nation than there is for preventable disease. And the British, at any rate, have established a basic level of social security below which nobody can fall—and it's a considerably high level. The fear of destitution is gone. The food shortage is grim enough—but everyone in the country receives a fair share of the essential foods—but with the result that the general health of the British people is higher than ever before.

The British children of tomorrow, it seems to me, will be the finest generation this country has produced, both in health and education. The standard of living of the average man, of the masses, has never been so high.

This doesn't mean that there isn't a lot of discontent. Life is

very difficult for many people. It's especially hard in many ways for the middle classes. Living here as I do as a member of the middle class I know something about this. The burden of income tax, for example, is crushing compared to anything in Canada or the United States. And for the average housewife the burden never seems to get easier. The middle class housewife who writes to the newspapers tells woeful stories of a lowered standard of living and of frantic efforts to make ends meet. But the working class housewife who writes to the papers tells a different story: a story of better life than her mother ever knew.

How Will They Vote

It will be fascinating to see how this country votes at the next general election. But that's over a year away. At the last election twelve million people voted for Labor and ten million for the Conservatives. So if only two million voters or a few more have changed their minds there could be a different government next time. But the issue isn't certain for either side; and much can happen before next year.

Whatever government ruled Britain these days, there'd be no going back on the policy of hard work and austerity, nor even on that of social reform. There's been an equalitarian revolution in this country, and it will never be undone. And it would seem from President Truman's program that the United States is moving in the same direction.

However, to conclude: The British people still have tougher problems to face than any other populous industrial country. But if people can solve them, they can. And they're still a rock of stability in an uneasy and dangerous Europe.

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RADIO TALK

-CFRN, CFCN, CHAT

8:15 p.m.

THURSDAY

February 3

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

NOTHING LESS THAN SOCIALISM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The first words of the Regina Manifesto read as follows: "The C.C.F. is a federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits." If this is not the very opposite of capitalism, if this does not mean Socialism, then words have no meaning and Mr. Maclean will find when we succeed in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth in Canada his business of raising seed, poultry and livestock will naturally fit into the picture of the greater co-operate whole. The family farm will not have to be socialized in the sense that the individual farmer will no longer be able to run his farm but in the sense that the farm will have to be run in the interests of the country as a whole.

"The last words of this same Regina Manifesto are as follows: "No C.C.F. government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full program of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the Co-operative Commonwealth." The first and last words then of our Regina Manifesto cannot mean anything less than that all business will have to fit into the national co-operative plan. And surely this means nothing less than Socialism.

NORMAN P. FINNEMORE,
9501 - 91 St., Edmonton.

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Re the letter of R. McInnes in People's Weekly of January 15; in reply I would refer your readers to a pamphlet by the well known American Socialist, Scott Nearing, "The Way of the Transgressor".

"What nation today has a bigger navy than all other navies combined? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is steadily adding to the only known stockpile of atom bombs? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is tops in the development of Buzz Bombs, Jet Planes, Bacterial Poisons and Death Rays? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is spending the largest sums on military preparations? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is permitting representatives of the Armed Forces to take over the direction of Domestic and Foreign Policy? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is arming its neighbors (in Latin America),

so much per acre not to produce wheat or barley.

It never entered the heads of our "statesmen" that new kinds of apples might be grafted on these trees which have laid their roots deep in the fertile soil.

On the other hand British Columbia apple growers cannot dispose of 3 million cases of the "right kinds of apples" because a man-made trade mechanism does not provide the "chips" (dollars) by which goods may be exchanged.

Well, there it is. It cannot happen to us? But, it is happening. It starts with the lovely potato; then it happens to apples, to bacon, to grain, to linseed, etc. Like creeping paralysis the surpluses pile up. And, the best we can do to cope with it is to turn the bulldozer against the apple tree. That's capitalism.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

intervening in the internal affairs of Europe and Asia, threatening the world peace and security and rapidly surrounding itself with a Black Curtain of anxiety, suspicion and hatred? The U.S.A."

We also find that the U.S.A. has 489 bases including the largest European base in Iceland, also controls some 25% of Canadian monopolies and now most of Alberta's oil fields.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, U.S. industry has 4 billion, 151 millions invested in Canada. And while British investments decreased from \$2,476,000,000 to \$1,776,000,000, direct investments by U.S. companies and subsidiaries expanded from 400 million to 2 billion, 300 millions largely the surplus war earnings of previously established concerns, half of this invested in mines, railways, public utilities and financial institutions and upon which we are paying some 275 millions in interest each year.

"Who controls the World?"

"Who Works for a Living?"

Yours for Socialism,

E. H. TUDOR,
Morningside, Alberta.

"ON BEING DOCTRINAIRE"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Mr. Drew comes to Calgary during the farmers' conven-

tion, spends nearly the whole evening at his public meeting damning the C.C.F. which he labels, "National Socialism," which is Mr. Hitler's euphonious and totally erroneous name for Nazism.

Premier Manning also successfully scares the public by calling us Socialists and by saying that Socialism is just the same as Communism. Se we are labelled Nazis by the Progressive (?) Conservatives and "the same as Communists" by the S.C. Conservatives. We are up against capable speakers with a full supply of smear and a practical determination to scare the public away from the C.C.F. My contention is that my friend Mr. De Bunker is faithfully helping them by being a doctrinaire Socialist which the dictionary defines as "an impractical theorist."

Suppose that you had a most faithful dog, who had just met up with a couple of skunks who had made use of their ability to smear him; it would be doctrinaire or impractical for you to let him into your house if a C.C.F. meeting was to be held there the same evening. And yet you just love your old dog and the old word "Socialism." Time and the wide open spaces will make your old dog respectable again.

I 'absolutely' repudiate this

"the United Kingdom shall have regard to any difference" between the contract price and the world price.

140,000,000 Bushels

Under the four-year contract Canada sold 160,000,000 bushels of wheat during each of the first two years at \$1.55 a bushel, and will sell 140,000,000 bushels during each of the last two years at \$2.00 a bushel.

Britain's acute shortage of dollars has undoubtedly been a factor in her negotiations thus far. No specific restriction on British purchase.

(Continued on Page 8)

Asks Extra Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

be made to compensate for the relatively low price of the first two years. But it does give assurance to the farmers that should the 1949 crop be heavy they will have some stability for that year.

Wants World Agreement

"I hope that a world wheat agreement will be reached and that the assurance received under agreements like the wheat agreement will be extended, so that farmers may know well in advance of seeding and breeding operations what the minimum price of products will be not only one year but several years in advance. In this way the uncertainty which has bedevilled agriculture in the past may give place to more certainty, and enable farmers to make plans for feeding the world and receiving in return an adequate increase to improve the standard of living on Canadian farms."

The argument for stability has weighed heavily with western farmers, who strongly favor a contract price not subject to the fluctuations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

World Price \$2.35

In continuing the price of \$2.00 a bushel during the last year (1949-50) of the Anglo-Canadian wheat agreement, the Canadian government is accepting a price which still ranges below the present world price (about \$2.35 a bushel). If a decided slump occurs in the next crop year, the \$2.00 price may prove a boon to Canadian farmers, but in any case there is every indication that Britain intends to "make good" in July, 1950, when the contract ends and a final settlement is made.

The government statement (Jan. 20) says that "the two governments have also agreed that their representatives shall meet not later than 31st July, 1950, to settle any obligations of the United Kingdom which may then still be outstanding under Clause 2(b) of the Agreement." Clause 2(b) states that

"watering down" stuff and the implications of Mr. De Bunker that those of us who are not as extreme as he is, are therefore not as honest, as clear thinking or as forward looking. We also have our visions of a glorious future but the great majority of average men say "I do not ask to see the distant scene one step enough for me." In Alberta the next step might be rural electrification; by public ownership as in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, the U.S. and Britain. But not the majority were no doubt scared against taking that one simple step by dread of a future incomprehensible to them even though it has become plain as day to the prophets of a new era who have become specialists through a long life time of study.

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Grande Prairie, Alberta.

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BULLDOZER VS. APPLE TREE

One big reason for the slowness of social progress toward a planned economy is the fact that the rising generation has to learn for itself the lessons and experiences of the passing generation. When those of us who have been through the mill of capitalist boom-bust-war cycle, warn the youngsters of the inevitable consequences of profit economy, when we relate the tragic stupidities of the Hungry Thirties, these things sound almost incredible to the hopeful youngsters of today.

"It's different now" they retort, "it cannot happen to us." And so, the war generation, with its background of war and post-war boom economy, confused and bedeviled by Chamber of Commerce booster propaganda responds hesitatingly and suspiciously to the "calamity Jones" warnings of an approaching economic crisis.

If the response to the call for Socialist activists from the war generation is not as enthusiastic as it should be we must bear in mind that this is not because they are duller than we of the older generation, but because they lack our experience. It is our task to point to the rising storm clouds on the economic horizon to interpret their meaning, to forecast their consequences thereby stirring the interest of our young friends to action. They say: it cannot happen to us; we would not stand for it; we know better than to destroy nature's abundance in the midst of want. You don't say!

I have before me "Saturday Night" of Toronto (January 16, 1949). In it is an illustrated page with a story on Canada's apple problem. It's a sad and tragic story of man's incompetence, to make use of nature's abundance. The pictures show bulldozers uprooting apple trees in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia—trees that take generations to grow. As the radio commentator said one night last week, it is a sad and pathetic sight to see rows and rows of these fine big living fruit-bearing uprooted by bulldozers to make way for chicken runs. As if Canada lacked open spaces over its great acres to provide chicken runs. 250,000 fine apple trees must be uprooted as a planned effort to reduce nature's abundance of nice juicy health-giving fruit in this age of food shortages.

The excuse is, of course, that these are the "wrong" kind of apples. So, "the provincial government is helping the growers to produce different sorts and the Dominion is combining with the province to help them produce less. For the past year the grower has been getting \$4 from the two governments combined for each tree he takes out—provided that the tree is a productive one (not an old dead one and that it is producing a type of apple that cannot readily be sold on this continent). Just like they used to pay western farmers a few years ago

Britain Is Pulling Through

CBC "Capital Report" by
MATTHEW HALTON, January 9, 1949

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To make ends meet, said her experts, she'd have to export at least fifty per cent more than before the war—and this was called an impossible target, for an exhausted nation. But in less than four years, the target has almost been reached.

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Independence

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high—and still must. But the reward is independence.

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How Will They Vote

It will be fascinating to see how this country votes at the next general election. But that's over a year away. At the last election twelve million people voted for Labor and ten million for the Conservatives. So if only two million voters or a few more have changed their minds there could be a different government next time. But the issue isn't certain for either side; and much can happen before next year.

Whatever government ruled Britain these days, there'd be no going back on the policy of hard work and austerity, nor even on that of social reform. There's been an equalitarian revolution in this country, and it will never be undone. And it would seem from President Truman's program that the United States is moving in the same direction.

However, to conclude: The British people still have tougher problems to face than any other populous industrial country. But if people can solve them, they can. And they're still a rock of stability in an uneasy and dangerous Europe.

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RADIO TALK

-CFRN, CFCN, CHAT
8:15 p.m.

THURSDAY

February 3

THE PEOPLE SPEAK



BULLDOZER VS. APPLE TREE

One big reason for the slowness of social progress toward a planned economy is the fact that the rising generation has to learn for itself the lessons and experiences of the passing generation. When those of us who have been through the mill of capitalist boom-bust-war cycle, warn the youngsters of the inevitable consequences of profit economy, when we relate the tragic stupidities of the Hungry Thirties, these things sound almost incredible to the hopeful youngsters of today.



"It's different now" they retort, "it cannot happen to us." And so, the war generation, with its background of war and post-war boom economy, confused and bedeviled by Chamber of Commerce booster propaganda responds hesitatingly and suspiciously to the "calamity Jones" warnings of an approaching economic crisis.

If the response to the call for Socialist activists from the war generation is not as enthusiastic as it should be we must bear in mind that this is not because they are duller than we of the older generation, but because they lack our experience. It is our task to point to the rising storm clouds on the economic horizon to interpret their meaning, to forecast their consequences thereby stirring the interest of our young friends to action. They say: it cannot happen to us; we would not stand for it; we know better than to destroy nature's abundance in the midst of want. You don't say!

I have before me "Saturday Night" of Toronto (January 16, 1949). In it is an illustrated page with a story on Canada's apple problem. It's a sad and tragic story of man's incompetence to make use of nature's abundance. The pictures show bulldozers uprooting apple trees in Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia—trees that take generations to grow. As the radio commentator said one night last week, it is a sad and pathetic sight to see rows and rows of these fine big living fruit-bearers uprooted by bulldozers to make way for chicken runs. As if Canada lacked open spaces over its great acres to provide chicken runs, 250,000 fine apple trees must be uprooted as a planned effort to reduce nature's abundance of nice juicy health-giving fruit in this age of food shortages.

The excuse is, of course, that these are the "wrong" kind of apples. So, "the provincial government is helping the growers to produce different sorts and the Dominion is combining with the province to help them produce less. For the past year the grower has been getting 24 from the two governments combined for each tree he takes out—provided that the tree is a productive one (not an old dead one and that it is producing a type of apple that cannot readily be sold on this continent). Just like they used to pay western farmers a few years ago

NOTHING LESS THAN SOCIALISM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The first words of the Regina Manifesto read as follows: "The C.C.F. is a federation of organizations whose purpose is the establishment in Canada of a Co-operative Commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits." If this is not the very opposite of capitalism, if this does not mean Socialism, then words have no meaning and Mr. Macklin will find when we succeed in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth in Canada his business of raising seed, poultry and livestock will naturally fit into the picture of the greater co-operate whole. The family farm will not have to be socialized in the sense that the individual farmer will no longer be able to run his farm but in the sense that the farm will have to be run in the interests of the country as a whole.

The last words of this same Regina Manifesto are as follows: "No C.C.F. government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism and put into operation the full program of socialized planning which will lead to the establishment in Canada of the Co-operative Commonwealth." The first and last words then of our Regina Manifesto cannot mean anything less than that all business will have to fit into the national co-operative plan. And surely this means nothing less than Socialism.

NORMAN P. FINNEMORE,
9501 - 91 St., Edmonton.

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Re the letter of R. McKee in People's Weekly of January 15 in reply I would refer your readers to a pamphlet by the well known American Socialist, Scott Nearing, "The Way of the Transgressor".

"What nation today has a bigger navy than all other navies combined? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is steadily adding to the only known stock pile of atom bombs? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is tops in the development of Buzz Bombs, Jet Planes, Bacterial Poisons and Death Rays? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is spending the largest sums on military preparations? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is permitting representatives of the Armed Forces to take over the direction of Domestic and Foreign Policy? The U.S.A."

"What nation today is arming its neighbors (in Latin America)

so much per acre not to produce wheat or barley.

It never entered the heads of our "statesmen" that new kinds of apples might be grafted on these trees which have laid their roots deep in the fertile soil.

On the other hand British Columbia apple growers cannot dispose of 3 million cases of the "right kinds of apples" because a man-made trade mechanism does not provide the "chips" (dollars) by which goods may be exchanged.

Well, there it is. It cannot happen to us? But, it is happening. It starts with the lowly potato, then it happens to apples, to bacon, to grain, to linseed, etc. Like creeping paralysis the surpluses pile up. And, the best we can do to cope with it is to turn the bulldozer against the apple tree. That's capitalism.

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

intervening in the internal affairs of Europe and Asia, threatening the world peace and security and rapidly surrounding itself with a Black Curtain of anxiety, suspicion and hatred? The U.S.A. . .

We also find that the U.S.A. has 489 bases including the largest European base in Iceland, also controls some 25% of Canadian monopolies and now most of Alberta's oil fields.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, U.S. industry has 4 billion, 151 millions invested in Canada. And while British investments decreased from \$2,476,000,000 to \$1,776,000,000, direct investments by U.S. companies and subsidiaries expanded from 400 million to 2 billion, 300 millions largely the surplus war earnings of previously established concerns, half of this invested in mines, railways, public utilities and financial institutions and upon which we are paying some 275 millions in interest each year.

"Who controls the World?"

"Who-Works for a Living?"

Yours for Socialism,

E. H. TUDOR,
Morningside, Alberta.

"ON BEING DOCTRINAIRE"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Mr. Drew comes to Calgary during the farmers' conven-

tion, spends nearly the whole evening at his public meeting damning the C.C.F. which he labels, "National Socialism," which is Mr. Hitler's euphonious and totally erroneous name for Nazism.

Premier Manning also successfully scares the public by calling us Socialists and by saying that Socialism is just the same as Communism. Se we are labelled Nazis by the Progressive (?) Conservatives and "the same as Communists" by the S.C. Conservatives. We are up against capable speakers with a full supply of smear and a practical determination to scare the public away from the C.C.F. My contention is that my friend Mr. De Bunker's faithfully helping them by being a doctrinaire Socialist which the dictionary defines as "an impractical theorist."

Suppose that you had a most faithful dog, who had just met up with a couple of skunks who had made use of their ability to smear him; it would be doctrinaire or impractical for you to let him into your house if, a C.C.F. meeting was to be held there the same evening. And yet you just love your old dog and the old word "Socialism." Time and the wide open spaces will make your old dog respectable again.

I absolutely repudiate this

Asks Extra Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

be made to compensate for the relatively low price of the first two years. But it does give assurance to the Farmers that should the 1949 crop be heavy they will have some stability for that year.

Wants World Agreement

"I hope that a world wheat agreement will be reached and that the assurance received under agreements like the wheat agreement will be extended, so that farmers may know well in advance of seeding and breeding operations what the minimum price of products will be not only one year but several years in advance. In this way the uncertainty, which has bedevilled agriculture in the past may give place to more certainty and enable farmers to make plans for feeding the world and receiving in return an adequate increase to improve the standard of living on Canadian farms."

The argument for stability has weighed heavily with western farmers, who strongly favor a contract price not subject to the fluctuations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

World Price \$2.35

In continuing the price of \$2.00 a bushel during the last year (1949-50) of the Anglo-Canadian wheat agreement, the Canadian government is accepting a price which still ranges below the present world price (about \$2.35 a bushel). If a decided slump occurs in the next crop year, the \$2.00 price may prove a boon to Canadian farmers, but in any case there is every indication that Britain intends to "make good" in July, 1950, when the contract ends and a final settlement is made.

The government statement (Jan. 20) says that "the two governments have also agreed that their representatives shall meet not later than 31st July, 1950, to settle any obligations of the United Kingdom which may then still be outstanding under Clause 2(b) of the Agreement." Clause 2(b) states that

"watering down" stuff and the implications of Mr. De Bunker that those of us who are not as extreme as he is, are therefore not as honest, as clear thinking or as forward looking. We also have our visions of a glorious future but the great majority of average men say "I do not ask to see the distant scene one step enough for me." In Alberta the next step might be rural electrification: by public ownership as in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, the U.S. and Britain. But no! the majority were no doubt scared against taking that one simple step by dread of a future incomprehensible to them even though it has become plain as day to the prophets of a new era who have become specialists through a long life time of study.

I. V. MACKLIN,
Grande Prairie, Alberta.

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BEWARE THE SURPLUS!

EVERYBODY ADMITS that the demand for steel is not being met. In his recognition of the fact President Truman in his recent address to Congress made some thinly-concealed threats of government intervention in the steel industry unless the brakes were taken off quickly. The big business press has been howling ever since. Arthur Krock of the *New York Times* sees a "disturbing similarity" in this proposal to that of the United Kingdom taking over the steel industry "on the plea that private industry has not expanded production in the volume government planners consider necessary."

It remains for the *Canadian Financial Post* to go off the deep end over the matter. It says: "It could result in output being expanded out of all proportion to normal demand. It could indeed force any nation, including one as rich as the United States, into bankruptcy—and thus bring about the economic collapse of the western democracies which Moscow has been predicting and seems to be counting upon."

There you have capitalist reasoning at its best. The thing that will bring about the "collapse of the western democracies" is not scarcity but a super-abundance. As long as we haven't enough of important commodities we'll get along fine. If ever we get a surplus—look out for collapse!

HITTING BACK

BRITISH PEOPLE, and especially the workers and their families, have the reputation of being great "grouters." They voice their displeasure in no uncertain way when they are irked by things for which they think the government is responsible. It is traditional that by-elections go often against the government in power as a sort of warning. This makes all the more significant the fact that the British Labor government in more than three years has not lost a seat in by-elections.

But British people have a great sense of loyalty and fairness, too. It's all right for them to criticize and complain. That's their right, or maybe even their democratic duty. But when people outside Britain, with an ulterior motive, seek to discredit the country and its government, it's a horse of a different color.

That some Britishers are getting a bit tired of some of the misrepresentations of British conditions appearing in the Canadian newspapers is now becoming evident. They're beginning to hit back. For example, there was the following letter in a recent issue of the *Standard*, Montreal:

We are not starving here in Britain and this country is far from finished. As far as food is concerned everyone, rich or poor, gets an equal share.

In pre-war days, millions of people were starving. I was born on Tyneside and my father was an unemployed coal miner for ten years until the war came, and then they were glad of him. In those days I knew what it was to go to school hungry, without shoes or stockings on my feet in any kind of weather. During the dinner hour I used to queue with other poor children for horrible soup unfit for pigs, but we were glad of it.

When I had a stocking to hang up at Christmas, Santa Claus did not always call, and it was heartbreaking on Christmas morning to find an empty stocking.

At fourteen I was sent 150 miles away from home to work on a lonely farm for 6/- per week, five of which I had to send back home to help support my father. He was in his thirties at the time.

This is the best Government we have ever had in power. On Tyneside there is work everywhere, unlike pre-war days, when three out of four men were unemployed. The ones who moan and groan are usually the people who have money and want to buy more than they require. An empty stomach would do some of them good.

I am proud of my country, and proud to call myself British; also proud of the Labor Government, who are actually doing their utmost for a Greater Britain.

SALLY MAXWELL.

Blackpool, Lancs., Eng.

CHEAPER INSURANCE

ACCORDING TO official figures released by the Saskatchewan government, Saskatchewan motorists are getting for \$5.50 to \$7.00, insurance protection on their cars that costs \$18.00. If bought from insurance companies in that province, But the government insurance includes the personal injury provisions not included in the private insurance policies.

But one of the most interesting features of these comparisons is the fact that the rate for automobile insurance charged by the companies in Saskatchewan is much lower than the rate for the same coverage in other provinces. The rate for full five-point coverage, with \$25 deductible for collision, as sold by the Saskatchewan government for a pleasure car operating in a city is \$27.00. The same insurance (without the personal injury protection given by the government plan) costs \$45.50 if bought from a private company in Saskatchewan. But the same policy in Edmonton costs \$66.00 and in Winnipeg \$59.00.

The advantages of government automobile insurance as operated in Saskatchewan are very marked.

THE THIRD COLUMN

UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Saskatchewan, News,

January 17:

"REGINA—Resignation of H. F. Berry as chairman of the Saskatchewan-Power Commission was announced recently by Public Works Minister J. A. Darling, minister in charge of the commission.

"Commenting on his resignation, Mr. Berry said in a subsequent statement that his reasons for leaving were purely personal and due to pressure of important private interests, but added that he intends to work with the power organization "for some time to come."

"Mr. Berry will reside in Moose Jaw and will be available for consultation, Mr. Darling said, adding that the retiring chairman had "played a big part in the remarkable growth of the power commission."

"Under Mr. Berry's chairmanship, the generating capacity of power commission plants had increased from 47,000 H.P. in 1944 to 104,850 H.P. at the end of 1948, and during the same period transmission mileage increased from 1,626 to 4,210 miles and the number of meters from 12,989 to 50,125. In addition, an accumulated deficit of \$231,417.67, at December 31, 1944 had been replaced by an accumulated surplus of approximately \$1,412,000 by December 31, 1948, and substantial reductions in rates to consumers were made in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948."



BONUSING THE BAKERS!

Country Guide, January:

"The grain farmer has a peculiar reason for demanding a vigorous prosecution of the bread combine enquiry. He provides about 50 million bushels of wheat annually for processing into flour for domestic consumption. He is selling this wheat on today's market for 35 cents a bushel less than what he could get for it in export markets. In other words he is bonusing the domestic consumer to the tune of \$17 million annually, more or less as the spread between Class I and Class II wheat expands or contracts. It would be a matter of deep chagrin to him to find out that a goodsized slice of this bonus is finding its way into the pockets of the bakers."



BAD BUSINESS

By T. B. W. in The Spotlight, January 7:

"The Social Credit government's policy of employing people in responsible positions who are chiefly qualified for their jobs by professing to believe in the economic theories of Social Credit is becoming pretty much of a boomerang. Several of these gentlemen now are charged with serious offences against the people of Alberta."

"It almost seems that no adequate steps are taken to uncover the background and past record of employees by the government before placing them in positions of trust. The explanation seems convincing that so long as they are 'believers' in the doctrines of the Social Credit movement as interpreted politically by Premier Manning and his cabinet there is very little difficulty in getting a remunerative job."

FOOTPRINTS

By Their Fruits

By J. P. GRIFFIN



"Why do the heathen rage?"

A NEWS-CAST has told of Mr. Drew's taking the oath of office as a member of the House of Commons. At least this does one thing for us; it shows that the alternative offered by big business to the policies of the Liberal party is an out and out Toryism. And it is no secret that only Mr. Drew could command the support of the big money at the recent pseudo-election held by the Conservative party.

So big money is talking again, and the strategy seems to consist of frightening the electors away from the policies of the C.C.F. which will make a difference to the common people, into the arms of either the Liberals or Conservatives whose policies make absolutely no difference at all to big business.

A recent advertisement sponsored by "your bank," "yours" in the same sense in which a man who lost his farm to a mortgage company lost it to "his" company, suggests that state monopoly of banking proposed by Socialists would open transactions to political intrusion and control.

In the early 'thirties, prior to the coming of the C.C.F. into Saskatchewan, over twelve million acres of the best farm land were under the control of the mortgage companies. In many cases the farmer was only a tenant on land which used to belong to him, and he was a tenant under the most vicious form of absentee ownership. The C.C.F. government intruded in a political manner into the monopoly control over these

farms held by the banks and mortgage companies, passing an act protecting the farmer from foreclosure. Who benefited by this intrusion? Who stood to lose by the establishment at law of the principle that the mortgagor must assume some of the risks attendant upon the business of farming? The answer is evident in the efforts put forth by the banks to set aside this political protection, in which they even won a semi-success before the Privy Council.

Mr. Carlyle talks airily of the value of the patronage control offered to Canadians by ten competitive banks. Competitive? Clarie Gillis speaking in the House of Commons in May, 1948, had this to say: "What have you today in this country in the way of controls. You have irresponsible controls behind the scenes by people who are not responsible to anyone in the country—how many hon. members are aware that 95 per cent of the banking and investment assets are controlled by 183 directors of the chartered banks in Canada, and that all of your economic processes are tied up there."

Dictatorship? Hear the Tory hymn of praise to dictatorships. "Nor are all dictatorships even if prolonged reprehensible. We cannot just because he is a dictator refuse to admit the great services which Signor Mussolini had rendered to Italy. Nor would the world have failed to acclaim Hitler as a great German if he had known when and where to stop." Presumably if he had only liquidated the Trades Unions, and had not stepped on the capitalists' toes!

Our Inescapable Fate Unless . . .

By Mrs. Nellie Peterson,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

FEW INDEED are those who really enjoy King-Winter's icy blasts; in the country you can mark the number as nought! For here it's not merely a matter of shivering one's self loose for five or ten minutes at the bus corner, or walking a few cold blocks and into the warm again. It's a question of whether you'll reach your destination and

if you do it's a question of when and how you'll get home again, because icy and drifted roads have a way of dictating unwelcome and uncomfortable delays. The house will be cold when you return because wood and coal fires just can't be left "turned up" to the desired temperature, as can the gas furnace. The never-ending chores are increased to never-ending.

In brief, this past week's cold spell cancelled out a series of C.C.F. supper meetings and set us to quoting, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley!"

Essential to Well-Being

It also set us to pondering the problems that face agriculture if it is to be put on the sound basis that will provide farm security and

make possible those improvements so necessary for rural well-being—not the least of these being modernization of the farm home. When you think about it, running water and electricity—both exceptions rather than the rule in farm houses—are certainly just as essential in the country to comfortable living as they are in the city.

There are circles (not the People's Weekly circle!) in which such a comment would be greeted with the acid sneer, "Too many farmers spend their money holidaying in California or at the Coast. They'd be better off if they stayed home!"

Holidays Rare

Of course the farmers who spend holidays in California are just about as hard to locate as the proverbial needle-in-the-haystack; indeed the number of farmers who with their families ever spend even two or three weeks holidaying a hundred miles from home or who take a cottage at the lake are pitifully few, especially when one remembers that farm families make up over one quarter of our total population.

On the Bottom Rung

Although our newspapers and radios blare forth the news that a three cent increase in the price of wheat puts "millions of dollars

(Continued on page 7)

"Dangerous Precedent"**BENGOUGH SCORES
NEW QUEBEC BILL**

OTTAWA, (C.F.A.)—Percy Bengough, national president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has called Quebec's new labor bill which bars suspected Communists from holding office in unions as "a dangerous precedent."

"It is a terrible practice," Mr. Bengough said. "It may not stop there but go on, barring certain political groups—C.C.F. and Liberal adherents—from holding union office."

The labor bill introduced in the Quebec legislature on January 19 is double-barrelled: no "member of a Communist or Marxist organization, or movement, or of a party recognized to be such," or even a person who "supports such organization or co-operates with it" can be an officer or representative of a union; and no organization which is "notoriously under the direction or influence of followers of the Communist or Marxist doctrine" can be certified by the Labor Relations Board as the proper representative of employees.

Deficit Fund

Jack Potts, Herman Walters, Stephen Millar, T. B. Foster, Adolf Reich, Mrs. Adolf Reich, F. Newfeld, Fritz Adamson, Frank Wells.

Sign in a laundry window: "We do not tear your laundry with machinery. We do it carefully, by hand."

At Ottawa Conference

Don't suppose it does. But the rker's food bill is indirectly one the costs of production paid in wages. Therefore cheap food—lower wages—higher profit margins are an attractive sequence.

Thus it is that the price of primary products enters the picture in least two ways: first, the cheap primary product (and this pans the lower the wage the farmer receives) the greater can the margin of profit on the finished product without creating unduly high price, e.g., when wheat, in 1918 sold at over \$2.00 per bushel, a loaf of bread sold for 7 cents; when, by 1931, wheat had dropped to 76 cents a bushel the same loaf sold for 7.3 cents.

Secondly, labor costs (wages) in industry are forced up by higher costs.

Constructive Tactics Encouraged

We ask you—what could be



HENRY G. YOUNG,
Provincial-Executive Member
C.C.F. National Council meeting
this week-end.

Speculation About

(Continued from page 1)

Some newspaper speculation has it that no official opposition will be recognized. It is argued; however, that this would be a break with British traditional procedure and might even lay the government open to the charge that it is promoting the "one party" idea of government that is a characteristic of totalitarianism.

Newspaper stories recall the fact that during the life of the U.F.A. government there were three opposition parties, Liberals, Labor and Conservatives. The Liberals with the largest number

of members were regarded as the official opposition but the other groups were recognized and the extra sessional indemnity usually allowed the leader of the opposition was divided between the three groups. A hangover of this period is still seen in the yearly estimates where the extra sessional indemnity is listed as being for "leaders of opposition groups."

It is uncertain who will make the decision about recognition or otherwise of an official opposition. It is generally believed that it may be the prerogative of the Speaker of the House, although the decision in respect to distribution of the extra indemnity, if any, would probably be made by the government.

The Honor Roll . . .

Leduc	Vic Anderson—Memberships and People's Weekly	\$96.00
Viking	S. Lefsrud—Memberships and People's Weekly Subscriptions	\$93.00
Didbury	R. C. Bell—Memberships and People's Weekly Subscriptions	\$77.00
Wetaskiwin	Henry Young—Memberships and People's Weekly Subscriptions	\$36.00
Vegreville	Gordon Kassian—Memberships	\$24.00
Edmonton	Ted Smithmap—Memberships and People's Weekly Subscriptions	\$20.00
St. Paul	P. O. Gustafson—Memberships	\$8.00
Bow Valley/Empress	Anton Leple—Memberships	\$6.00

Drew's Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

most people approve. CBC has declined to give licenses to some private interests to operate television, and we think wisely. To license them would be to set up certain prescriptive rights that in the future might retard solid development and embarrass national plans.

"We could have television now in two ways. Stations could be built out of public funds and operated as a public service for licensed owners of receivers—which would mean spending some millions for the advantage of those in the larger communities who themselves could and would spend hundreds of dollars on receiving sets."

"Or if we let television get into private hands the natural objective of its promoters would be a profit. To that end

television would be commercialized as radio in private hands has been commercialized, often to a painful degree, and we detect no public clamor for this sort of entertainment."

"What the private radio stations have done with the wretched 'soap operas' and other commercial stunts should be a warning."

**CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S
BRANCH FOR SASK.**

REGINA.—A crippled children's branch—designed to give such children every possible opportunity for happiness and successful living—has been set up under the Department of Public Health, Premier T. C. Douglas, Saskatchewan Health Minister, has announced.

Mr. Douglas stressed that the branch would search out crippled children rather than wait for reports from parents, teachers and friends.

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Waiter: "Will you eat it here or take it with you?"
Customer: "I hope to do both."

TWO MUSTS**"WHO OWNS CANADA?"**

A startling collection of facts about the "50 Big Shots" and the control they have over the Canadian economy.

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DRESS REHEARSAL FOOTPRINTS

for the General Election

By Dr. Eugène Forsey

THE MOST important thing about the Carleton by-election is that it gives us an idea of what the Progressive Conservatives will do in the general election, and what we shall have to do.

What were the main features of their campaign in Carleton?

For the most part, they left the real issues severely alone. They carefully avoided repudiating Mr. Sabourin's neutrality speech. They said nothing, or almost nothing, about prices, farm problems or Dominion - Provincial relations. They said very little about housing, the civil service, social security or temperance, and most of what they did say consisted of unsupported boasts that their legislation in Ontario was the best in Canada or the best in the world. Mr. Drew did discuss the power shortage, but what he said was nicely compounded of half-truths and irrelevances, garnished with the falsehood that the C.C.F. said low rainfall had nothing to do with the shortage.

There was hardly even an attempt to tell the electors what the Progressive Conservative program was, or what it meant. Instead, Mr. Drew and his supporters concentrated on the task of pinning Nazi and Communist labels on the C.C.F.

Chance to Wrangle Out

Mr. Drew never actually called the C.C.F. "Nazi." But he repeatedly called it "National Socialist." The innuendo is plain. His reply to C.C.F. protests was that we were Socialist and we were national, therefore we were "National Socialist." But, though he repeat-

edly referred to his own party, the Liberal party, the Social Credit party and the Communist party, he never once, to my knowledge, called any of them "National."

Moreover, if he had meant only that we were national, as opposed to "provincial" (a perfectly irrelevant point in this context)—why did the official text of his speeches consistently put "National Socialism" in capital letters? If he did not mean to imply that we were Nazis, he meant nothing. By avoiding the direct statement, he left himself and his supporters a chance to wriggle out from under; but the subterfuge can hardly have deceived anyone except those who wanted to be deceived.

Insinuations

The Communist label he pinned on in much the same fashion. He was very careful to say that he did not believe the majority of C.C.F. members were Communists or supported revolutionary methods. But, by quoting a twelve-year old statement of mine, and still more by misleading paraphrases of it; by sneering at "the Russian-born Secretary of the C.C.F."; by asserting that "there are Communists, active Communists, members of that party" (the C.C.F.); by insinuating that "the C.C.F. had some responsibility for Paul Robeson's detention in Toronto; by charging us with believing in "total state authority . . . an all-powerful state, planning and directing the affairs of all the people"; by the preposterous statement that "for a very long time" the "Red Flag" had "been recognized as the battle song of Marxism"; by harping on the Communists' loudly professed "support" for the C.C.F.; by all this, and much more, he contrived to convey to a good many unsuspecting citizens the notion that a vote for the C.C.F. was a vote for the Kremlin.

At Carleton, he tried to pin on both labels at once by calling me "a National Socialist, who believes in the supreme authority of the state and the complete socialization of all our activities in every field . . . a man who believes in the teachings of Karl Marx."

Direct Misstatements

A fourth feature of the campaign was direct misstatements of C.C.F. policy. Mr. Drew charged that if the C.C.F. got into power, "your opportunities to work, the kind of job you would have, the kind and amount of food you would get, the clothes you would be able to buy, the amount of travelling you could do, and all the other-similar activities would come under the supervision of an all-embracing and all-powerful system of controls."

This, I am convinced, is the

sort of thing we shall get from Progressive Conservatives in the general election. How are we to meet it?

Ignore It?

A good many of our people are inclined to ignore it. They think such stuff is so obviously false and ridiculous that it carries its own refutation. They think the proper answer is to talk pure, unadulterated C.C.F. positive program. Some of them even object to the very small amount of time and the lies that were told about us.

Must Answer Back

I think this attitude is wrong. Certainly our main emphasis should always be on our own positive program. But we do not fight elections in a vacuum. There are other candidates. Most people have to spend most of their time earning their living. They have to rely mainly on the newspapers for information on political ideas, foreign policy and public affairs generally. If a man of Mr. Drew's standing and education makes a statement, plenty of people, very naturally, conclude that there must be something in it, however startling it may seem. If no one answers, they are almost certain to conclude that there is no answer. We did not spend too much time answering Mr. Drew and his henchmen. We spent too little, and unless we spend more in the general election, we shall lose many votes that would otherwise come to us.

The Progressive Conservatives will try to scare people away from us by old wives' tales, and unless we can convince them that the tales are untrue, they will not even listen to our positive program. That is the lesson of Carleton.

This, I know, will produce cries of horror from all those, and their name is legion, who abhor "destructive criticism." There is probably no subject on which more nonsense is talked. Of course destructive criticism is not enough. But it is an essential part of all political discussion, and especially Socialist political discussion.

If we were setting out to build Socialism on a desert island, with people who had never heard of anything but Socialism, we could afford to be purely "constructive." But we are not. We have to build Socialism in the place of capitalism, with people who have long been accustomed to capitalism.

Before we can build, we have to do a job of slum clearance. Criticizing our opponents' policies, and answering their lies, is intellectual slum clearance. Judging by experience in Carleton, we need much more of it. In the words of Jeremiah, our job is "to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, to build and to plant." Our object is to build and to plant. But we can do neither without first clearing the ground; and keeping on clearing it as our opponents sow new weeds and dump fresh rubble.

We do not need to indulge in personal attacks. We do not need to answer lies with lies. We do, not need to sling mud for mud.

BY J. P. GRIFFIN

"Why do the heathen rage?"

NEWS-CAST has told of Mr. Drew's taking the oath of office as a member of the House of Commons. At least this does one thing for us; it shows that the alternative offered by the big business to the policies of the liberal party is an out and out cynicism. And it is no secret that Mr. Drew could command the support of the big money at the recent pseudo-election held by the conservative party.

So big money is talking again to the very small amount of time and the lies that were told about us.



"ONLY AS POWERFUL AS THE MAN WITHIN"

But we do need to answer lies with the truth, even though, as Keir Hardie said, "The lie goes round the world while truth is putting on her boots." We have got to be prepared with chapter and verse not only on our own policies but on Socialism in Britain, Europe, Australia and New Zealand. This is a tall order. But unless we can fill it, the Progressive Conservatives will go on scaring the wits out of people by telling them, a la Globe and Mail, that Socialism in Europe, "with monotonous regularity," has led to "concentration camps."

Must Fight Hard

Carleton made it clear that the Progressive Conservative leader, and a good many of his supporters, on the platform and in the press, are ready to do nearly anything to get into power. In Mr. Drew, we are up against something altogether different from any Conservative leader of the last fifty years. Not one of them would have carried on the kind of campaign he carried on in Carleton. That is a grim fact, and we

JUST HOPE THERE ISN'T NO DRAGON AROUND!



must meet it. We cannot meet it simply by preaching our own program. We must fight, fight as hard as Mr. Drew, and fight better as befits a better cause.

Britain Growing

(Continued from page 1)

Other schemes envisaged at the introduction of modern farm machinery and hundreds of British agricultural workers to make the Protectorate one of the most fertile-lands in the world.

Lord Trefgarne (formerly Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones, Labor M.P. for Aberdeen) told me: "The Equator, it has, one of the best climates of all the colonial territories and is capable of wide settlement."

"One of our main aims is to grow a lot of food there in order to raise the nutritional standards of the native population."

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Our Inescapable

(Continued from Page 4)

farmers' pockets," such well-authenticated facts as come from the government Bureau of Statistics prove the farming population to be on the bottom rung of the economic ladder.

In 1946, the net national income was calculated at \$9,600,000,000.

In 1946 the net farm income was calculated at \$1,267,000,000.

Over 25% of Canada's population received 13% of the national income. This works out at an average farm family income of approximately \$1,700 per year. John L. McDougal, professor of economics at Queen's University compiled statistics which listed farm income in terms of percentage of national income since 1926:

For brevity's sake I'm quoting only alternate years:

In 1927 farm population received 14.9% of national income.
1929...9.5%
1931...4.5%
1933...4.1%
1935...7.6%
1937...8.1%
1939...10.8%
1941...8.3%
1943...10.7%
1945...9.9%
1947...11.3%

Long Hours

Observation and statistics would indicate that farmers are certainly not overpaid; the majority of them have mixed farms, which in addition to calling for specialized knowledge and skilled labor, require long hours per day, seven day weeks, 365 days in the year!

Quite true that farm prices have risen from the far-below-cost-of-production prices of depression days, and except for those who would shamelessly profit from the unpaid slave labor of the farmer, his wife and children, there are none to wish them back. But there are those who have been so misled by the subtle propaganda of the industrialists that they add the weight of their misinformation to these efforts of big business to obtain the products of the primary producer at meagre prices.

A reaction to that statement might be, "why would the 'Big

Shots' concern themselves with food costs? Goodness knows the grocery bill won't worry them!" I don't suppose it does. But the worker's food bill is indirectly one of the costs of production paid out in wages. Therefore cheap food—lower wages—higher profit margins are an attractive sequence.

Thus it is that the price of primary products enters the picture in at least two ways: first, the cheaper the primary product (and this means the lower the wage the farmer receives) the greater can be the margin of profit on the finished product without creating an unduly high price, e.g., when wheat, in 1918, sold at over \$2.00 per bushel, a loaf of bread sold for 7.7 cents; when, by 1931, wheat had dropped to 76 cents a bushel the same loaf sold for 7.3 cents. Secondly, labor costs (wages) in industry are forced up by higher food costs.

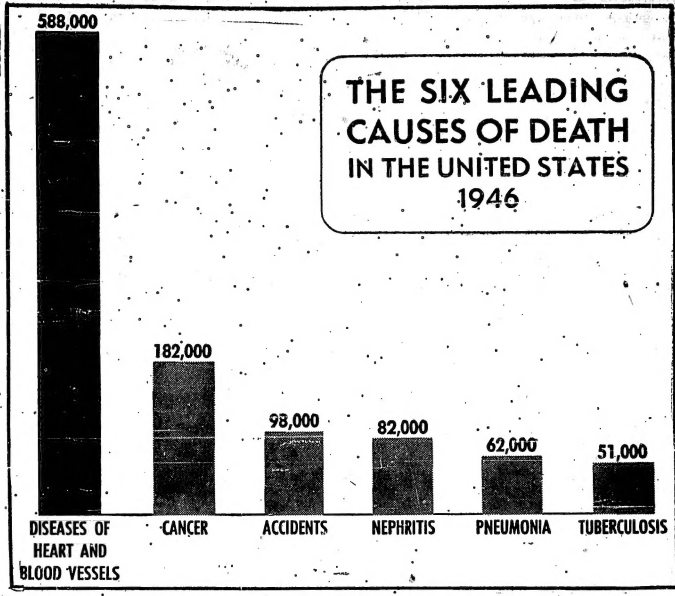
Destructive Tactics Encouraged

Now I ask you—what could be less painless or more desirable to the industrial interests than internecine warfare—between farmer and wage-earner—the wage-earner seeking to cut his expenses by cutting the farmer's wage, and the farmer, to defend himself, seeking to lower his costs of production (freight, machinery, gasoline, coal, etc.) by joining the chorus to cut wages?

Such a prospect may well be equisitely beautiful to those who exploit for profit the producers of goods and services; the people of Canada should see in it the nightmare of poverty and depression.

But the tragedy lies in the fact that this is the road we must inevitably tread—our inescapable fate—unless before too late, we awaken to realization of our co-operative strength and together build an economy in which the big wheels of industry are geared—not primarily to the making of profit by the few, but to the production of abundance for the use of all.

Heart Disease Takes Highest Toll



Breakdown of death rate in U.S. in a typical year shows heart diseases causing more deaths than all other major diseases combined. The American Heart Association is conducting a campaign to raise \$5 million this year to aid heart disease sufferers.

Nation-wide Plan for Blood Transfusion

TORONTO (CPA)—The nation-wide plan for free blood transfusions for all who need them of the Canadian Red Cross Society met strong opposition last week in Toronto from the Toronto Hospital Council, the Canadian Medical Association and the Toronto Academy of Medicine.

The Red Cross National Blood Transfusion Service is already operating successfully, with the full co-operation of doctors and hospitals, in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and will shortly be in operation in the province of New Brunswick and the Greater Montreal area of Quebec.

Want "Source of Income"

The Hospital Council declared that "to meet the cost of highly trained technical personnel and transfusion equipment the hospitals must have a source of income," and at the same time stated that "under present procedure of most general hospitals there is no charge made for blood used in transfusions if the blood used is replaced."

Other charges made were that centralization of the whole service would wipe out existing blood banks maintained by the larger hospitals and might result in delay in administering the blood. Hospitals denied that anyone had died for lack of ability to pay for blood transfusions.

A private check-up of Toronto hospitals showed that public ward patients who could not pay were not charged. If the patient was paying public ward charges, in some instances there was a small charge for transfusion, they said.

Private patients pay a \$5 service charge if they provide two volunteer donors for one transfusion; \$15 if they provide one donor and up to \$28 if they provide no donors.

Must Be Free

Red Cross agreements in the other provinces provide for the provision of blood to the hospitals only if the hospitals agree to make no charge whatever for the transfusion.

A nation-wide plan for Blood Transfusion Service is a necessity if all hospitals are to have an ade-

quate supply of blood and if the rarer blood groups and types are to be available at all times. Col. A. J. L. Bishop, National Executive Chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society, said in a review of the aims and objectives of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service:

"Red Cross is offering to the people of Canada a Blood Transfusion Service which will supply all patients requiring blood, free of charge, irrespective of their ability to pay and irrespective of their ability to find friends or relatives to replace the blood," he said.

Co-operative Plan

"This is a four-way co-operative plan. The government of a province supplies the physical premises for our laboratories, or makes a capital grant toward them. The public supplies the voluntary blood donors in a disinterested humanitarian spirit. The Canadian Red Cross Society supplies the scientific equipment,

technical personnel, transport, etc., and takes full responsibility for the operation of the service. Hospitals agree, as their contribution to this national service, to administer the blood and blood products at no charge whatsoever.

In Operation In Alberta

"This plan is working most satisfactorily in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, including all metropolitan hospitals. Shortly the plan will become operative in New Brunswick and the Greater Montreal area of Quebec.

Response from the people

Toronto in registering as volunteer blood donors has been extremely satisfactory. At present the Red Cross Society is continuing negotiations with city hospital authorities, and is working to institute a plan that will be entirely satisfactory to them and beneficial to the general public."

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LABOR DIRECTORY

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- EDMONTON
- Argentine & Joiners of America Local 1349, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, Charles B. Blair, 10220 107th Street; Fin. Sec., D. P. Pollard, 3228 101st Ave.; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11822 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Cross, Labor Temple.
- United Workers of America No. 180, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 918 10th St.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 9017 4th Avenue.
- THE FIGHTERS, No. 200, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF—Meets in the C. Fire Hall, President, A. J. G. J. Graham, 14509 - 101 Ave., Sec. Treas., J. Graham, 1847 - 92 St., Edmonton.
- UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Edmonton, Alberta.
- MEETINGS
- Local 233 (Bunn)—Second Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8 p.m.
- Local 243 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.
- Local 202 (Swifts)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.
- Local 319 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month; Ritchie Community Hall—8:00 p.m.
- Local 345 (Horse Co-op)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
- Local 306 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
- Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Office—8:00 p.m.

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Policies Of

(Continued from page 1)

Agriculture in Britain is well on its way to an increase of 50 per cent on pre-war production as a result of this program, Mr. Matters reports. He lists details of subsidies paid to farmers, for, sheep and cattle raising, plowing grassland, raising potatoes and sugar beets, laying in water supply and spreading lime.

Financial Aid

"Farmers who cannot obtain credit through normal channels are able to get certain goods and services at special rates and pay for them over a period of years. . . . Some of the goods farmers have to buy are subsidized by the state. Feeding stuffs allowed cost the exchequer \$266,000,000 last year. Over \$33,000,000 was paid out for fertilizers. . . .

"More important than anything else to the farmer is the measure of security he received through guaranteed prices and markets. Under the 1947 act, actual prices are fixed, 12 to 18 months ahead and minimum prices for livestock and livestock products two, three or four years ahead. . . .

Drift From Land Halted

"Farm laborers have benefited from wage increases since the war proportionately more than any other workers except coal miners. Partly for this reason the drift from the land has been halted for the first time in 30 years. . . . The 1947 act gave good tenant farmers security of tenure and more adequate compensation for improvement effected during their tenancy. Substantial assistance is given to farmers affected by flood and snow damage. . . . New legislation is to authorize government grants towards the cost of fighting soil erosion. . . . There are gigantic schemes for electrical development, water supply projects, rural transport and housing."

Self-Governing. Mr. Matters describes the British farming industry as "self-governing through country and district committees of farmers, landowners, trade unionists, scientists and others." These committees, he says, are "in touch with every farmer, offering assistance and advice, prodding backward farmers into

action, and supervising those who fail to respond to persuasion."

(These committees, first set up by Britain's wartime coalition government and continued in peacetime by the Labor government, are the object of editorial comment in the Ontario "Rural Co-operator" which said on January 11:

Drew's About Turn

"Mr. Drew was serving Canadian farmers better in 1943 when he returned from Britain fired with enthusiasm for Britain's county agricultural committees and the British government's assurances of the cost of production to farmers. Mr. Drew, then the Ontario opposition leader, travelled this province from end to end singing the praises of the British government's treatment of agriculture. Those committees had power, and exercised it, to dispossess farmers who did not make efficient use of the precious agricultural land. Mr. Drew promised to establish, if elected to power, similar committees in Ontario."

"Five years ago Mr. Drew sought and secured power in Ontario partly on promises to give Ontario farmers what British farmers had in wartime, and now, to secure power at Ottawa, he is turning around and asking Ontario farmers how they would like to be regimented by the C.C.F. as British farmers are regimented by the Labor government."

Trust British Minister

Mr. Matters concludes his report in the Star:

"Farmers' trust Tom Williams, minister of agriculture. He is admired and respected by all, irrespective of party. His 1947 act was approved by everyone (although Conservatives voted against the guaranteed price and assured market provisions in Commons' standing committee.)

"A well-known agricultural expert, L. F. Easterbrook, who confesses that he is 'opposed to the whole Socialist lexicon' said this of Labor's policy, 'In the policy which this government has introduced for the land, I see something broad in its conception, solid in its foundation, an edifice which I believe will still be there in its main outlines long after time has gathered up those who built it. No other country in the world can boast anything like it.'"

Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

every member of the C.C.F. It was first published about 1933. Through the Alberta Labor News we sold thousands of copies in this province. William Aberhart got hold of it and made it a text book for his propaganda. Although it was a C.C.F. book he appropriated it for his own and did more than anyone else in Canada to publicize the book's key phrase, "Fifty Big Shots." It served Mr. Aberhart's purpose very well indeed. Because it was a book crammed full of striking facts about our Canadian economy it gave a facade of reality to an otherwise jerry-built propaganda structure.

Well, "Who Owns Canada?" has been brought up to date and republished. I am ashamed to say that we haven't sold more than a thousand copies in Alberta in a year. It has sold like hotcakes when our organizers have taken copies to meetings. But we've done a bad job of publicizing it through the People's Weekly. I personally feel guilty about it, partly because of the book itself but mostly because it provides an illustration of a general failure to do a job that should be done. As I look over the files of the People's Weekly and the Alberta Labor News I see that we were making the most progress in organization and every other way when we were most active in pushing the sale and distribution of literature. (At one time we sold over a thousand copies of "Social Planning for Canada," a \$3.50 book!) And that brings me to the point in this stuff this week: have YOU a copy of "Who Owns Canada"? Have you a spare one or two to pass on to neighbors? If the answer to either question is no, then here's a proposal you'll want to accept. The price of the book is fifty cents. But so anxious is the provincial executive to get the book out in larger quantities that it is offering three copies for one dollar, a cent or two below cost. Let's swamp them with orders!

Another thing, equally important. There is on the way to the provincial office now a supply of the new pamphlet, "Security for All," which is a summary of the national C.C.F. platform, called the "first term" program, adopted at the national convention in Winnipeg last summer. Every reader of the People's Weekly will want to see it. Every C.C.F. member will want more than one copy. It is a must for all of us. So here's what I suggest. If you only want one copy of "Who Owns Canada?" send a dollar bill for it and five copies of "Security for All." Or if you want three copies of "Who Owns Canada?" and ten copies of "Security for All," send two dollars to the C.C.F. provincial office, Edmonton. I don't like "commercial" very well, but I do sincerely hope that there'll be a good response to this one.

Policeman to victim of hit-skip driver: "Did you get his license number?"

Victim: "No, but I'd recognize that laugh anywhere."

SESSION TO OPEN ON FEBRUARY 11

REGINA.—Premier T. C. Douglas has announced that the first session of the 11th legislature of Saskatchewan will open on Thursday, February 10. The usual colorful ceremonies will mark the opening, which will be attended by prominent provincial personages, relatives and friends of members of the legislative assembly, and the general public.

The speech from the throne will be read by Lieutenant-Governor J. M. Uhrich, whose official duties began March 24, 1948, following the death of Hon. R. J. M. Parker, former lieutenant-governor. The session will also mark the first

Asks Extra Wheat

(Continued from Page 3)

Chases of Canadian wheat with American dollars has been laid down by E.C.A. But Britain's life-and-death struggle to right her trade position has compelled her to be "tough" with Canada within the limits of the contract, while she increases trade in the direction of those countries which either accept sterling payment or are willing to enter, into large-scale, long-term state trading. There have been indications all along that the Canadian cabinet is much opposed to this way of doing business.

Canadians who support Mr. Coldwell's view are inclined to agree that Britain's dollar shortage is a tremendous factor now, but they feel confident that Britain's magnificent economic recovery will put her in a position by the middle of 1950 to make good the dollar compensation due Canadian farmers.

appearance in the house of Walter Tucker, leader of the provincial Liberal party, who was elected to the legislature in the provincial election last June.

Standing of parties in the new legislature will be: C.C.F. 31; Liberals, 20; Liberal-Progressive Conservative, 1.



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